

DECEMBER, 1918

**THE**  
**SASKATCHEWAN**  
**CO-OPERATIVE**  
**ELEVATOR CO. LTD.**  
**NEWS**





PUBLICITY DEPT.  
REGINA - CANADA

**THE**  
SASKATCHEWAN  
**CO-OPERATIVE**  
ELEVATOR CO. LTD  
**NEWS**

EDITOR:  
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SASKATCHEWAN  
CO-OPERATIVE  
ELEVATOR CO.  
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## The Spirit of Christmas

A Happy Christmas! Shake, friend! In that universal silent accompaniment to the old greeting is embodied the spirit of Christmas.

To offer our hand is as natural and spontaneous as to give the greeting. A hearty hand shake and a Happy Christmas may not seem to signify much; but if they convey the spirit of the season, as they generally do, they signify a whole lot.

The spirit of Christmas! Given to all, denied to none. It is felt in the cottage as well as in the castle, on land and on sea, in peace and in war.

It conquers war. Allies and Germans laid down their arms before it, fraternized and exchanged gifts. On the first Christmas of the war they forgot they were enemies and became friends, affording the strangest spectacle the world has ever seen.

There is a custom in the Navy observed on every ship on Christmas morning. Each captain with his officers makes a tour of his ship and personally wishes his men a Happy Christmas; then he tastes some portion of all the good things provided for Christmas fare. The spirit of Christmas permeates the ship. Under its influence officers and men become brothers as well as comrades.

The memories of Christmas Day are often sad ones. The spirit of Christmas hallows sadness; its edge may be blunted but it is never broken. The human heart was not made to resist its appeal.

Its throne is in the home. The children bring it and establish it; it is the real thing to them and they make it so to us. It can never die where the children are.

Peace on the earth, good-will to men! The old words have a new significance this year, and so has the spirit of Christmas. It includes love and brotherhood and something more, which neither you nor I can explain.

The spirit of Christmas cannot be explained; it has to be felt. In the spirit of Christmas then, we say "Shake, friend: A Happy Christmas to you."

## News of the Month

### ANNUAL MEETING DECEMBER 18th

Owing to the influenza epidemic the date of the annual meeting has been changed from November 20th to December 18th. It will accordingly be held in Regina on Wednesday, December 18th, at 10 a.m.

### CANADA'S FIRST FARMER

Canada's first farming settler was Louis Hebert. He came to Quebec in 1617, but it was not until 1620 that he had cleared his ground and ploughed his land. "Hebert's ploughed land" is now the site of the Cathedral, the Seminary and part of the Upper Town. His wife was the first woman on the soil and was Canada's first teacher. Some time ago a statue, erected at the rear of the city hall, was unveiled and dedicated to this pioneer and his wife. The most prominent men of Quebec took part in the ceremony which was attended by thousands of people. It is pleasing to know that the men and women, to whom this country owes perhaps most, should be thus honoured, for the honour done to the memory of Louis Hebert and his wife reflects on the whole farming community of Canada.

### SUPERVISORS BUY ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF VICTORY BONDS

The Board of Grain Supervisors have bought one million dollars' worth of Victory Bonds. They had a sum in the banks of over one million dollars for the purpose of paying carrying charges on wheat throughout the crop year. This amount included a surplus from last year's operations, and collections from millers and exporters on the present crop. The Board considers that the money invested will be as available to them in the form of Victory Bonds as it was in the banks. Besides fulfilling a patriotic purpose, it will earn  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest instead of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the bank.

### ERGOT

There seems to be a great amount of ergot in rye this season. It is a plant disease and produces hard black lumps which resemble burnt wheat, but are twice the size of the grain

itself and purple inside. If not broken, millers, because of its size, can screen it, but they report that 50 per cent. of it is broken. Ergoted grain is a common cause of abortion in live stock. Rye is most susceptible to it, then barley and wheat next. It is not found in oats. Ergot can be readily recognized in grain by its black colour.

### STRAW GAS

According to press reports, Professor R. D. MacLaurin of Saskatchewan University, the inventor of straw gas process, seems to be making considerable progress with his invention. He has received the support of the Canadian federal authorities, and a sum of \$1,500 was appropriated by the advisory council for scientific research. A demonstration plant for the purpose has been erected at Saskatoon. It is estimated that fifty pounds of straw is equal to one gallon of gasoline and will propel a car 15 miles; that a ton of straw is equal to 35 or 40 gallons of gasoline. At this rate a ton of straw would be worth about \$18.00. It is hoped that the straw will be utilized eventually for house heating and lighting.

### THE GREATEST WHEAT FARM IN THE WORLD

Is situated in Montana, U.S.A. It is owned by a company of investors who style themselves Montana Farming Corporation. The land farmed is on the Indian reserve and is leased to them by U.S.A. Government. The primary purpose of the company is patriotic, although they are not without hopes of making considerable interest on this investment. This year 25,000 acres have been put under cultivation and eventually they intend to work 200,000 acres. The money required for the scheme is being supplied by a group of bankers and the scheme is capitalized at \$2,000,000. No shares are to be thrown open to the public.

### WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA

According to the United States Consul at Melbourne, the quantity of wheat in Australia still unsold amounts to hundreds of millions



of bushels. Great Britain contracted for 3,000,000 tons of wheat at \$1.16 f.o.b. The wheat included part of the 1915-16 and part of the 1916-17 crops, a large portion of which, although sold, still remains to be delivered. There is still on hand the remainder of 1916-17 crop, the whole of the 1917-18 crop and the prospective 1918-19 harvest. The yield of 1916-17 crop was 157,500,000 bushels, of 1917-18 crop 123,000,000 bushels. Home requirements amount to about 30,000,000 bushels.

### WHEAT PRODUCTION HIGHER

The International Institute of Agriculture gives the following crop estimates for 1918:

Production of wheat in 1918: Italy, 176,372,000 bushels, compared with 137,613,000 in 1917, and 177,842,000 the average of the five years 1912-1916; Switzerland, 7,095,000 bushels against 4,556,000 in 1917, and a five years' average of 3,556,000 bushels. Total production of wheat in Spain, England and Wales, Italy, Switzerland, United States, India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis, 1,767,659,000 bushels, against 1,434,870,000 in 1917 and a five years' average of 1,587,800,000 bushels.

It will be noticed that the estimate for 1918 shows an increase in production over the last six years; the oats and barley crops also show an increase.

### CROP RETURNS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Land under cultivation in England and Wales, not including allotments, on June 4th totalled 12,398,730 acres, the largest area for 20 years, and an increase of 1,152,620 acres over last year.

The wheat acreage, 2,556,740 a third more than last year, is the largest since 1884. Oats, 2,778,980 acres, is the largest on record, and the total grain area, 7,481,000 acres, the largest since 1879.

Potatoes, 633,840 acres, a fourth more than last year, are another record, and flax, 18,400 acres, seven times more than last year, has only been exceeded twice in 50 years.

### EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM

Our imports from and exports to the U.S. in the twelve months' period ending September 30th in each of the past three years were:

	1918	1917	1916
Imp.....	\$738,040,527	\$824,707,312	\$518,842,866
Exp.....	420,865,838	375,703,463	243,345,465

#### *To and from the United Kingdom*

	1918	1917	1916
Exp.....	\$716,270,484	\$792,993,670	\$670,660,901
Imp....	70,598,856	97,500,236	97,145,205

Whilst our imports exceed our exports to the U.S.A. it will be noticed our exports to are approximately ten times greater than our imports from the United Kingdom.

### SEED TESTS

A seed laboratory and control station, under the control of the Department of Agriculture, has been opened at Winnipeg. This laboratory is for the convenience of Saskatchewan as well as Manitoba farmers. The Saskatchewan government will not open a seed laboratory at Regina this year; it not being considered necessary as the establishment at Winnipeg will be able to return tests in about the same time as from Regina, and being the only centre will prevent duplication of work. Twenty-five samples will be tested free. In excess of that number, a charge of twenty-five cents per test will be made. Farmers are cautioned not to send samples loose in ordinary envelopes, cardboard boxes or in glass bottles. Loose grain is easily lost and glass bottles are liable to break in the mails. If sending several samples under one cover, enclose each in a small cotton bag, and pack them all tightly into a cardboard box. For the purpose of identification enclose with each sample a card or piece of paper specially marked. When sending samples separately, be sure and enclose name and address in each sample. It is not sufficient to write them only on the outside tags as these are apt to get destroyed. Owing to the shortage of seed grain through frost injury, it is imperative that every lot of grain that may make seed be tested and sufficient of the best set aside for seeding next spring. Address samples to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Postage prepaid.

## Milling and Baking Tests

Every wheat producer should study carefully the results from western wheat of the milling and baking tests for 1918 as shown by Dr. Birchard of the Dominion Laboratory. The results this year show the value of wheat to be very high, higher even than 1917. We give below the results of the 1918 tests and, for the purpose of comparison, those of 1917.

An examination of the 1918 tests will reveal some interesting facts. In every case these samples are heavier than the standard bushel of 60 pounds. There is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. difference in weight between No. 6 and No. 1, whilst Nos. 3, 4, 5, all weighing the same, are heavier by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. than No. 2. The difference in price between sixth wheat and one Northern is thirty-four cents, yet the difference in weight

is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. An interesting comparison is thus afforded.

In flour yield there is so very little difference as to render it practically negligible.

In bread the loaf volume of two or three Northern and fourth and fifth wheat is greater than No. 1, whilst No. 6 is least. On the other hand there are only two points of difference in general appearance, which is bread's most powerful seller, between that made from No. 1 and No. 6.

To sum up it would seem that, as regards 1918 crop, there is very little difference in value between the first four grades, and not much between five and six though the difference here is greater than is the case between any of the first four grades.

### MILLING RESULTS ON AVERAGE SAMPLES OF GRADES 1917-18 CROP:

Grade	1917						
	Wheat per bus. Lbs.	Cleaning, scouring Less %	Offal	Feed flour	Flour	Milling loss	Ash.
1 Hard.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.3	27.5		72.0	0.0	.51
1 Northern.....	63	1.01	27.4	2.2	71.0	0.5	.51
2 Northern.....	62	1.0	28.3	2.4	70.0	0.7	.54
3 Northern.....	63	1.5	26.4	2.4	70.9	1.2	.54
No. 4.....	63	2.0	28.8	1.9	68.2	1.0	.56
No. 5.....	62	2.5	30.4	3.5	66.1	1.0	.56

### BAKING RESULTS ON STRAIGHT GRADE FLOUR 1917-18 CROP:

Grade	Absorption C.C.	Loaf Vol. C.C./	Shape	Colour	Texture	General appearance
1 Hard.....	65.0	1620	.50	90	90	89
1 Northern.....	68.0	1650	.50	88	88	90
2 Northern.....	67	1590	.49	86	86	90
3 Northern.....	65.5	1550	.47	89	88	88
No. 4.....	68	1590	.45	82 grey	88	86
No. 5.....	69	1550	.45	78 very grey	84	84

### MILLING RESULTS ON AVERAGE SAMPLES OF GRADES 1918-19 CROP.

Grade	1918						
	Weight per bus. Lbs.	Cleaning and scour'g Loss	Bran and shorts	Flour	Milling loss	Ash	Moisture in flour
No. 1 Northern.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.6	24.5	71.1	2.8	.52	13.2
No. 2 Northern.....	64	1.5	26.4	70.1	2.0	.52	13.2
No. 3 Northern.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.0	25.8	69.9	2.3	.53	13.2
No. 4.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	26.7	69.6	2.2	.52	13.3
No. 5.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.0	26.7	69.6	2.7	.55	13.2
No. 6.....	63	2.0	28.1	68.0	1.9	.60	13.2

## BAKING RESULTS ON STRAIGHT GRADE FLOUR 1918-19 CROP.

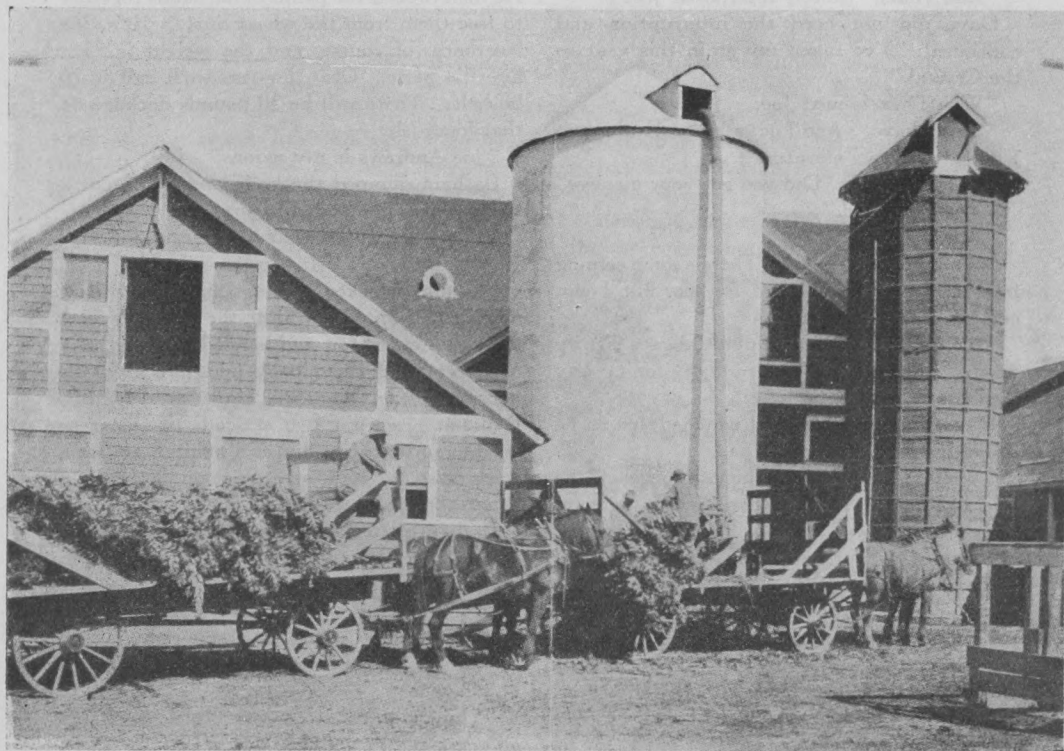
Grade	Absorption C.C.	Weight of dough grs.	Cylinder volume C.C.	Loaf volume C.C.	Shape	Colour	Texture	General appear- ance
No. 1 Northern..	65.0	496	335	1330	.44	100	100	100
No. 2 Northern..	65.0	495	330	1410	.44	98 yellow	102	102
No. 3 Northern..	64.0	493	325	1400	.45	96 yellow	96	100
No. 4.....	64.0	492	330	1340	.45	95 grey	97	100
No. 5.....	65.0	497	325	1340	.40	93 grey	90	98
No. 6.....	65.0	498	305	1280	.41	90 dec.grey	94	98

(1) Absorption denotes the amount of water, cubic centimetres, necessary to add to the 100 grams of flour to make a dough of normal consistency.

(2) Shape measurement is a ration of extreme width of the loaf above the edge

of the pan to the extreme height above the edge.

(3) The differences in colour, texture and general appearance are expressed by an arbitrary scale in 100, which would denote normal colour, texture and general appearance.



Cutting and putting sunflowers into silo at Montana Experimental Station. Sunflower silage has been found equal to corn silage at this station.

Courtesy of Farmers' Advocate

## The Scooper Scooped!

"Who is that fellow, Dave?"  
"Don't you know who that is?"  
"I wouldn't ask if I did."

"That's right, too, but I thought you knew. He's the chap who is renting the Crystal Elevator over there. His name is Batham."

"So that's the guy, is it?" Joe jumped off his wagon and watched the "guy" as he crossed the street and made his way towards the centre of the town.

He was watching him so intently that the other remarked with a laugh: "You'll know him again at any rate, Joe."

"I guess I will, Dave." So saying, Joe jumped on to his wagon again.

"That looks pretty good wheat, Joe! Where are you taking it?"

Joe pointed to the elevator further down the road.

"Our own elevator—where else should I take it?"

"Well, of course, that's your business."

"And yours," quietly interposed Joe.

Dave did not heed the interruption and continued: "I've taken my grain this year to the Crystal."

"What!" exclaimed Joe.

"Sure I have. And I got a better grade than I got at our own elevator."

"Ah!" said Joe, "Did you get your money?"

"You bet I did."

"All?"

"Well, not exactly all. There's some coming from a carload he shipped for me, but I can get my cheque any time."

"No doubt. A cheque don't always signify much, though. However—that ain't any business of mine. So long!"

Dave Watson stood and watched Joe as he drove his load down the road.

"Well! Ain't he a suspicious beggar!" he said to himself. "He thinks there is no company but his own. But he'll alter his opinion in a day or two, or I am very much mistaken."

Dave apparently was right for the very next day Joe drove up to the Crystal Elevator with a load of wheat. It was near the end of the day and there were only one or two wagons waiting. His appearance there, however, excited considerable comment, and he was subjected to much good natured chaff, for he had a reputation of being a loyal and uncompromising co-operative man. He paid little attention to their sallies except to smile good-humouredly.

"Your turn, Joe!" said one.

"You go. I ain't in a particular hurry. My business can wait."

He seemed intent to be last, for another offered the same remark only to receive a similar reply.

At last, when every one had been in with his load and gone, Joe drove into the elevator.

As he saw him coming, Batham made a mental note that he was a stranger to his elevator and laid his plans accordingly. Probably some of his previous customers had already informed him who he was.

"That's a dandy sample of wheat you've got there."

"Not bad!" said Joe.

Batham took a couple of handfuls. "There's none better in this country."

"Think not?"

"Certain! We'll not quarrel about the grade of that wheat anyway," he said, throwing the sample in his hands back into the wagon. He then rubbed the palms of his hands together to free them from the wheat dust. "It's One Northern, of course, and the weight is 75—no—it's more. Oh! I guess we'll call it 76 bushels. There will be 30 pounds dockage on that load, Mr. ——?"

"Joe Andrews is my name."

Batham dumped the grain and wrote out a ticket which he handed to Joe.

"I'll take cash for that load," said Joe.

"As you please, Mr. Andrews."

Batham unlocked a safe, took out a roll of notes and counted out \$150, the amount which the ticket called for, and handed it to Joe.

Joe counted the money and put it in his pocket. "You seem to know good wheat, Batham. I've got two carloads of wheat as good as in that load, but can't ship them for a week or so. I want some cash to go on with. What about an advance?"

Batham had heard his customers speak of Joe's crop. But more than that, he had seen it himself. He therefore knew its value.

"How much do you want?" asked Batham.

"I guess \$500 would be about right."

"I think we might manage that. How will you have it?"

"Think I'll take the cash, Batham, if it's all the same to you."

"Sure!" Batham counted out the \$500 and put them on the desk.

Joe placed his hand over the \$500, drew them towards him and commenced to count.



Batham watched him for a moment or two, evidently puzzled at the cool manner in which he had taken the bills. He had no intention, of course, of surrendering the money without a receipt. There was that, too, in Joe's attitude which he couldn't quite understand. He wrote across a sheet of paper and pushed it over to Joe, saying, "You might sign that, Mr. Andrews."

At first Joe didn't even glance at the paper, but continued counting. Batham repeated his request.

"Sign what?" ejaculated Joe, at last.

"This receipt. As a matter of business, you know, Mr. Andrews."

"Oh! Is that all? It isn't necessary in our business." And instead of complying with the request he commenced to count again.

Batham burst out laughing. "I didn't make you a present of that \$500."

"No!" said Joe. "It's a small item on account." And he continued very leisurely to count the bills.

Batham walked up to him and tapped him on the shoulder. "Say!" he said. "What are you getting at?"

Joe continued counting. "When did you shave, Batham?" he suddenly shot at him. Batham did not know how to take this unexpected remark. That he did not like it was very evident. He gave an involuntary start, which did not escape Joe, who, though he was counting the bills, was watching him very intently.

"Look here," said Batham, testily. "Quit this fooling. If you don't want to do business there's those as do. Return me the money and get out."

"Not much," answered Joe, still counting. "Besides, there ain't any hurry; no one else waiting. I asked you a simple question—495, 496, 497,—No need to get sore—498, 499, 500,—Thanks, a small item on account." He folded the bills and put them into his pocket. Then he turned to Batham.

"Can't figure out what I'm getting at, eh?" There was a new note in his voice, and a new look in his eyes which Batham evidently did not at all relish, for he recoiled a step or two.

"Your memory for faces is nothing like so good as mine, Batham. The last time we met you had a beard, and I was clean shaven; now the positions are exactly reversed. Kind of strange, isn't it?"

"You can go to the deuce and get to blazes out of here!" exclaimed Batham.

"I very nearly did, Batham, after the trick you played me."

Joe's quiet tones were in striking contrast to Batham's loud angry ones. He was speaking in a slow voice with a drawl which must have been very irritating to a man who knew the drift of his remarks and how much they portended.

"It's just ten years ago and I've grown a beard in that time. Do you know, Batham, I had a great mind, many a time, to shave that beard, but instinct, or something else, told me not to do so. Now you never thought of growing a beard again? You couldn't afford to do so, could you, Batham? It wasn't needed in your business. My, ain't I glad I didn't shave. You might have recognized me."

Batham made a movement as though to make for the door. At least Joe thought so for he seized him by the lapels of his coat. He tried to free himself but Joe held him.

"Curse you!" Batham cried, loudly and angrily. "What do you want anyway?"

"All in good time, Batham. You'll hear soon enough. But don't try to run away. It looks bad." Joe loosed him.

"You're quite a dense individual, you know. It's taken you altogether too long to recognize me. A good memory for faces is kind of necessary in your line of business. In fact, I would say it was absolutely essential."

The colour of Batham's face showed that Joe's words were taking effect. He was caught and he knew it. He apparently also felt that bluster wouldn't avail him much, so he tried a new tack.

"Look here, my friend, you must have got a bee in your bonnet. I advise you to go home and take the sting out."

"I've been stung right enough, Batham, only it wasn't a bee but a wasp as done it. That's what I'm here for to see that that wasp don't sting any more. Get me? And also to remove its sting."

Joe proceeded to take off his coat.

He continued. "You owe me \$1,500 with interest accumulated over ten years. I was young and green in those days, Batham. You were playing the same game at Prixton then as you are playing here today. When you sold our wheat you shipped it in your own name so that the cheque in settlement would be paid to you. Then you paid what was coming to us with your own cheque. There's no kick coming with that way of doing business providing, of course, that the man who issues the cheques is honest. Wait a minute now—" as Batham attempted to interrupt him—"I hold the floor, this is my show. By the way you act, Batham, anyone would think I was mean-

you—providing the man who issues the cheques is honest," repeated Joe, "and has the money in the bank to cover them. You sure put it over us, Batham. Your darned cheques weren't worth the paper they were written on. Say, maybe you've a better memory for cheques than you have for faces. Take a look at that. It might stimulate your memory." And Joe held a cheque before Batham's face. It was dated October 10, 1908, made payable to Joe Andrews, but across it was stamped "N.S.F." It was signed "William Simpson."

"You could afford to grade two Northern as one, at that rate, Batham." Thus suddenly confronted with the cheque, Batham for a moment or so lost his self-control. He quickly recovered himself, however. Then he pointed to the signature. "I know nothing about that there cheque. That ain't my signature." There was a look of relief and triumph on his face which he couldn't conceal.

"Name, you mean, Batham. You lost Simpson when you lost the beard. Batham came with the shave. But I ain't here to argue, Batham, I'm here to act."

Joe's drawl suddenly gave place to a stern, decided tone. He pulled the \$500 just given him by Batham from his pocket and laid them on the desk. "There's \$500 on account. Now cough up the balance or,—," Joe paused, then slowly added, "you'll never sign another cheque."

There was a deadly ring in Joe's voice as he said these last words. Batham recognized it. He hesitated, then turned to run for it. Joe had anticipated this, however. Before he could move two or three steps he was on him. A short sharp struggle ensued, with the result that Batham was lying on the floor of the elevator.

"Get up!" said Joe. "I don't hit a man—you ain't a man, though—when he's down."

But Batham showed no disposition to move. He evidently thought the floor was his safest place.

"All right!" said Joe. "If you won't get up, I'll get down." Which he was preparing to do when Batham cried, "I'll pay."

"You're only just in time, Batham, better get a move on."

He accordingly got up.

"\$1,000," said Joe, "is the balance owing. We'll arrange about the interest later."

Batham counted out the amount and placed the notes on the desk. Joe took them and put them into his pocket.

"Now as to the interest, Batham. There's quite a lot accumulated in ten years."

"H—! You'll get no interest out of me."

"I'm going to take it, anyway. Now that you're on your feet, let's see if you got anything of a man in you. Put 'em up, Batham. There's only you and me here. My! Ain't I glad I didn't shave."

Batham seeing there was no escape from Joe's original way of taking the interest, and having no stomach for it, seized a wooden bar that was standing a few feet away. He swung the bar through the air, but as he did so, and before it could fall, Joe had rushed in. The bar dropped harmlessly to the floor, and Batham staggered against the wooden wall of the elevator, holding his hand to his eyes where Joe's fist had found a mark.

Joe stood for a moment or two waiting for him to recover, but Batham showed not the least desire for fight. His attitude was abject and cowardly, and he whined like a whipped cur.

Joe put on his coat. "Bah!" he said, "there ain't any satisfaction in taking interest on that there money." He got on his wagon and drove out of the elevator.

### WHEAT PRICES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNTIL AUGUST 31, 1919

In order to allay any concern which some farmers seem to have respecting a fall in price of wheat now that peace has been declared we would refer them to the following order issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors. The prices quoted in the order refer to this year's wheat crop and are guaranteed by the Dominion Government until August 31, 1919:

#### ORDER NO. 49

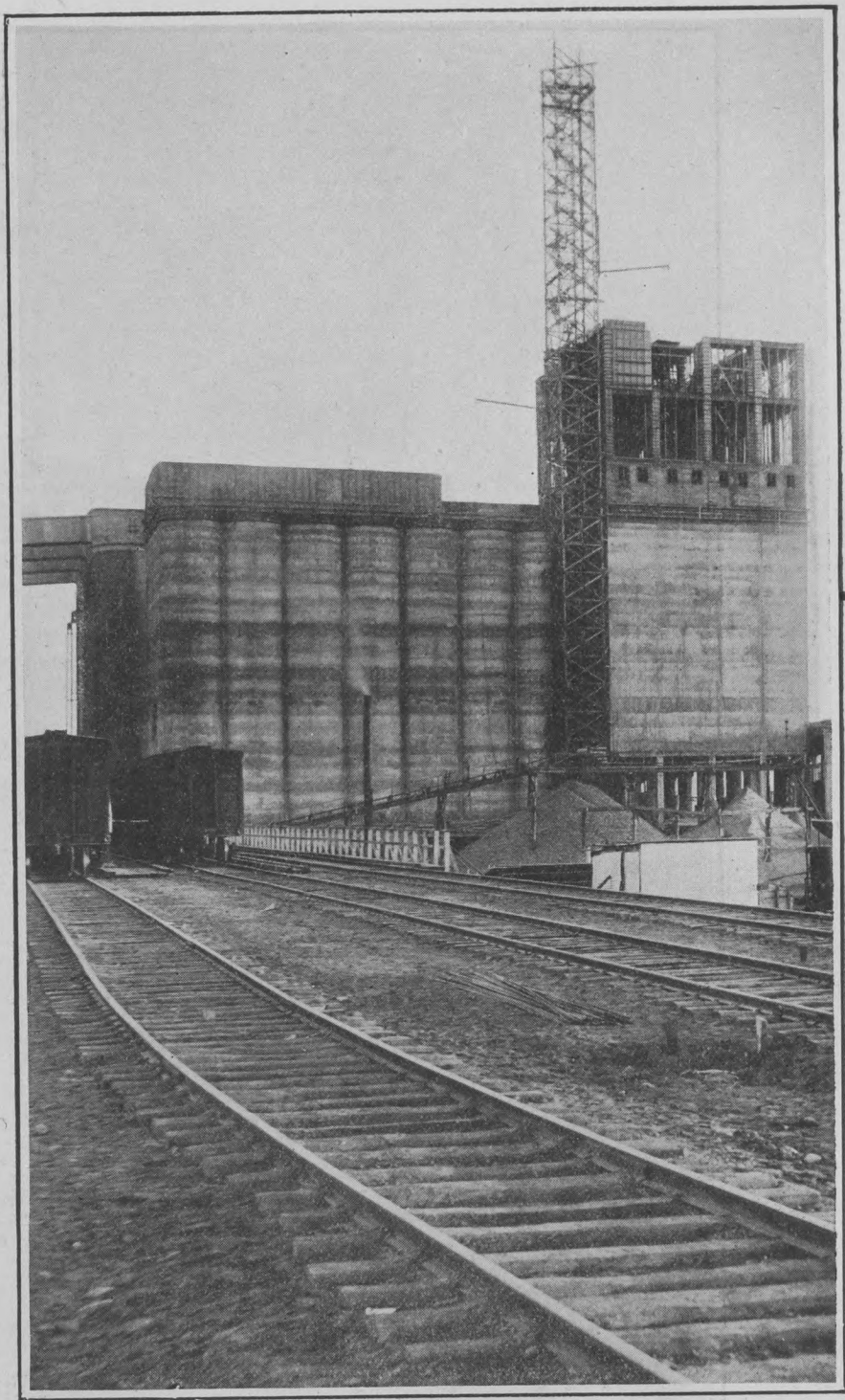
It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada:

1. That the price of wheat from the 26th August, 1918, until the 31st August, 1919, inclusive, shall be:

No. 1 Hard.....	\$2.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Manitoba Northern.....	2.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Manitoba Northern.....	2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Manitoba Northern.....	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter.....	2.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter.....	2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter.....	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$

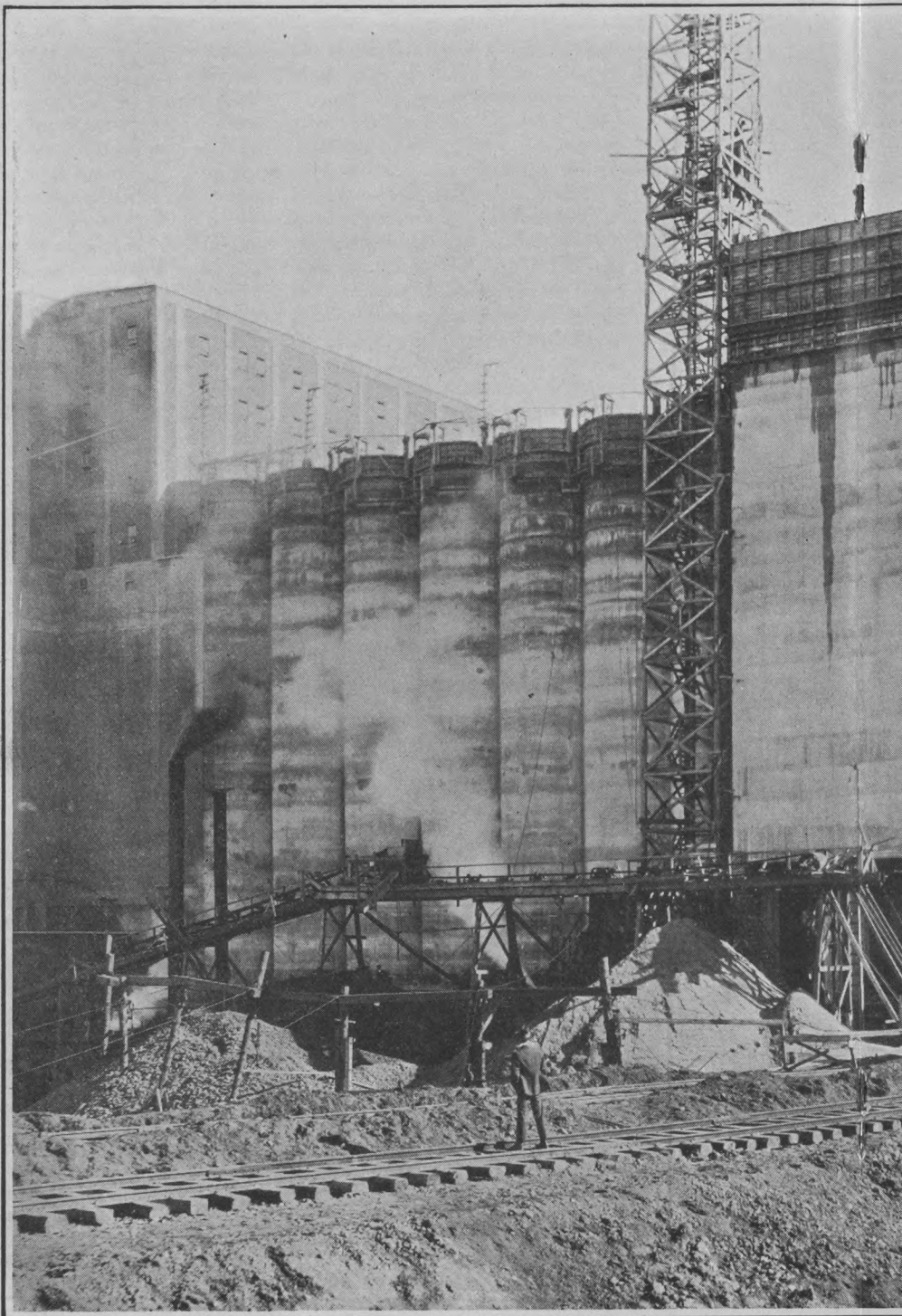
These prices are basis in store public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

2. That on and after 26th August, 1918, the above prices will have legal authority, and any deviations from them will be regarded and treated as violations of the orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.



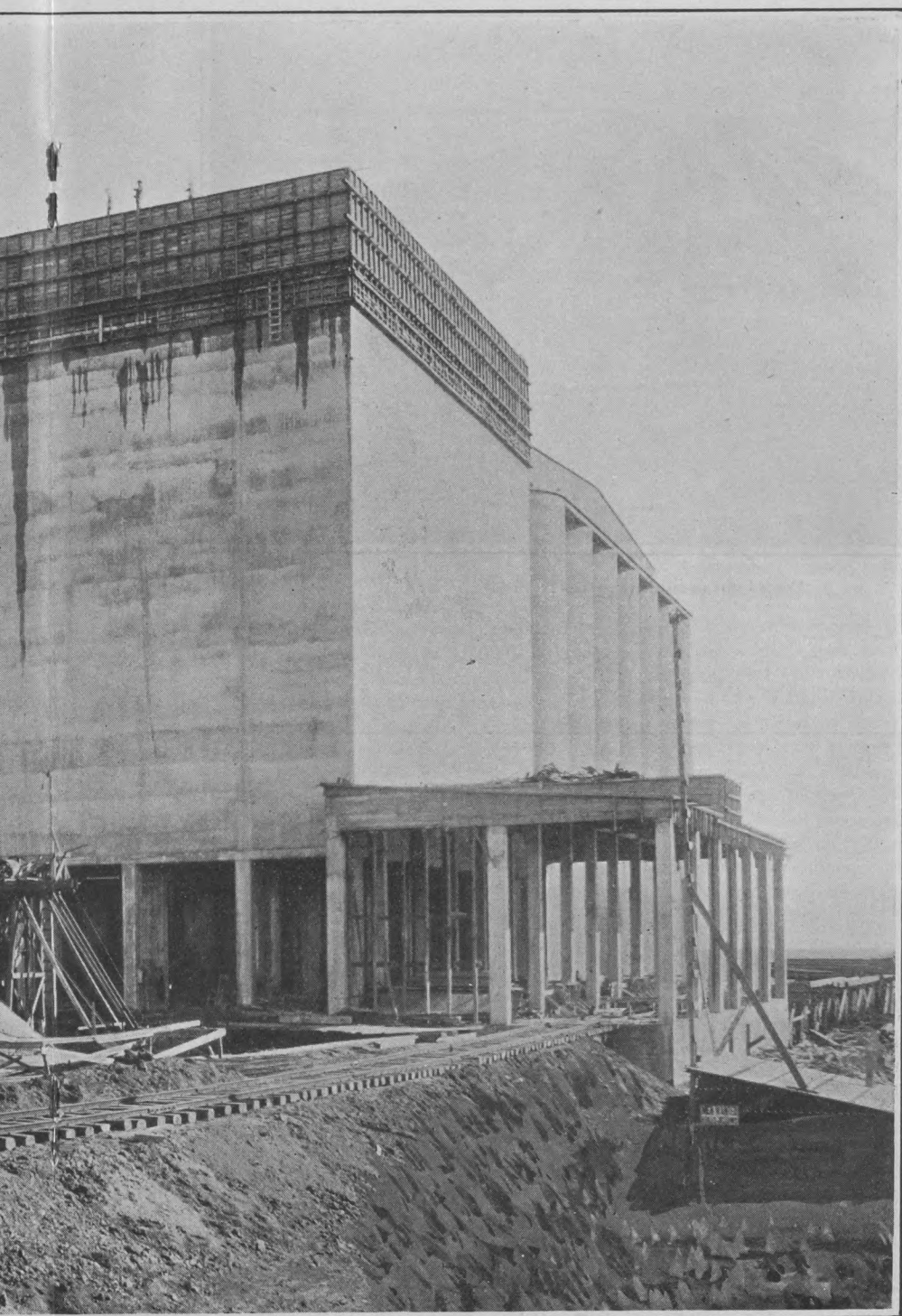
Our Hospital Elevator nearing completion



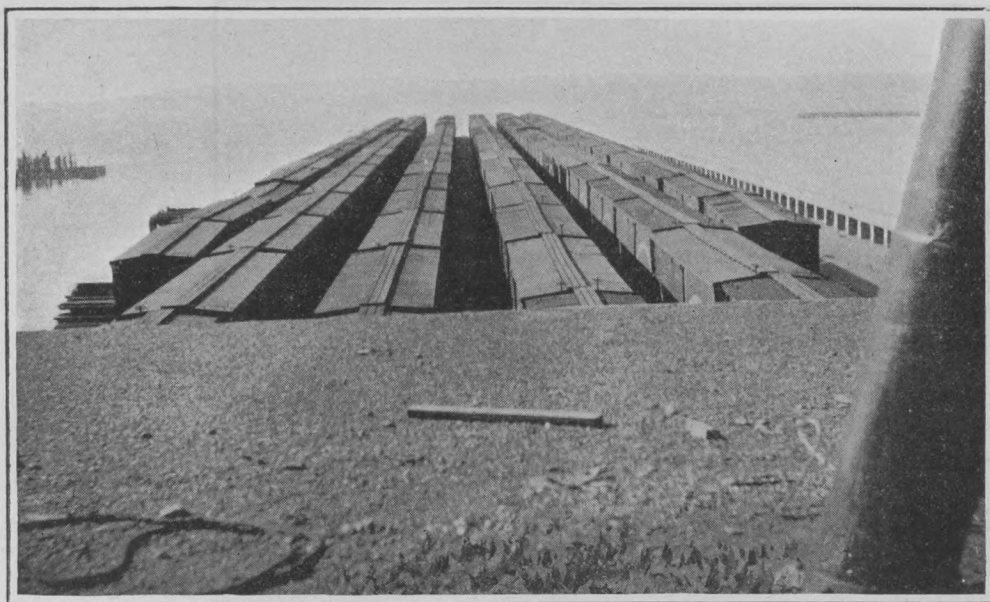


Hospital Elevator: Note its position in

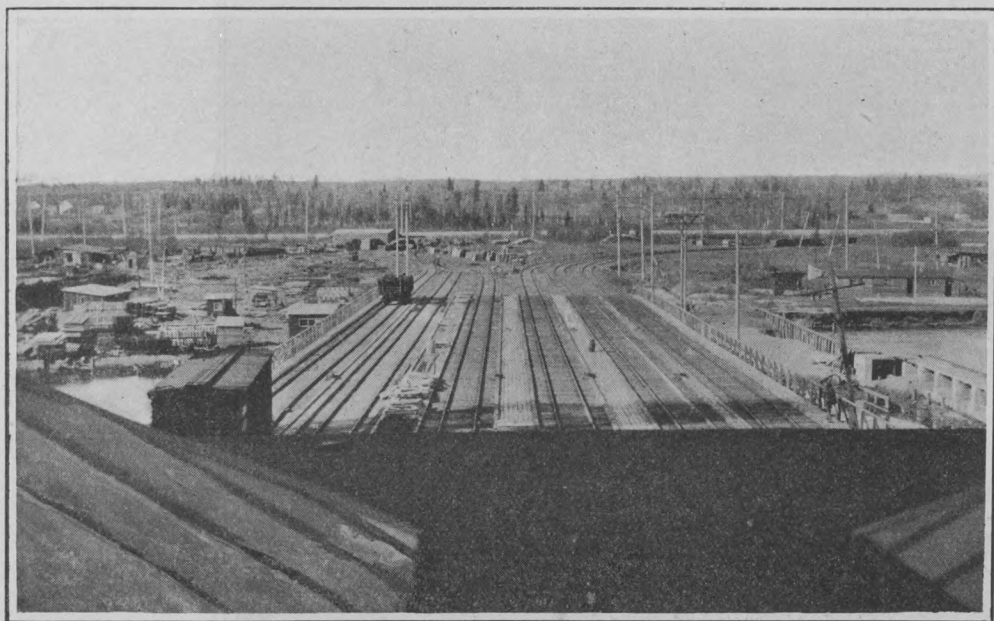




position in relation to Terminal Elevator



Loaded cars on outshore trestle, Terminal



Inshore trackage trestle, Terminal

## Editorial Comment

### ALASKA WHEAT

Alaska wheat seems to have been grown this year in fairly large quantities. We are informed that there are patches of it in many parts of Saskatchewan, especially amongst the foreign population. Whilst we have no desire, in any way, to interfere with the farmer in the conduct of his business, yet we feel it to be our duty to warn our friends against experimenting with seed which is not recognized by experts as standard quality. New discoveries of wheat which are supposed to yield 100 to 120 bushels per acre, and which claim to have greater resisting and ripening power than Marquis should be left severely alone until their worth has been thoroughly tested and reported on. Alaska wheat claimed to possess all kinds of qualities superior to the known standards, and because of this claim many growers were tempted to use it. It is not too much to say that those who were so tempted are sadder and wiser men. There is no need now-a-days to pay for experience in experimenting in seed wheat. The Experimental Farm Stations have all seed thoroughly tested by experts before it is put on the market. We should do well to follow their advice and wait for their pronouncements. In Field Husbandry Bulletin 1, "Wheat Growing in Saskatchewan," issued by the University of Saskatchewan, we read on page 14, paragraph 7, the following statement respecting Alaska wheat:

"This wheat is less productive; much inferior in quality and rather later in maturing than our standard sorts, such as Marquis and Red Fife. Its merits have been much overrated by interested individuals and small quantities of seed have been sold at fabulous prices, first in one part of the country, and then in another. Only those who are ignorant of its real qualities ever purchase it, but it seems that there are always some who are ready to be taken in by the appearance of the branched head. They seemingly do not realize that in order to be productive a variety must have not large heads alone, but with that a large number of heads per acre. In the latter respect this sort is very disappointing. *No one should be persuaded to purchase seed of this variety at any price.*"

This pronouncement is qualified by Professor Harrison, Principal of Field Husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College. A few weeks ago, the Agricultural Editor of the *Manitoba Free Press* sent him a sample of Alaska wheat which had been handed to the editor with a report that considerable quantities of this wheat had been grown this year and would be placed on the market next year for seed.

This is what Professor Harrison says:

"There are distinct types of wheat, arranged in order of merit, which are:

1. Common or milling wheat.
2. Durum or macaroni wheat.
3. Club wheat.
4. Emmer wheat.
5. Spelt wheat.
6. Poulard wheat.
7. Polish wheat.
8. Einkorn wheat.

"Under the common type we have all the milling wheat, such as Marquis, Red Fife, Turkey Red, etc. Under Durum we have the macaroni wheats, of which Kubanka and Goose wheat are common varieties; thus anyone of these types may have a number of different varieties. This sample is probably of the Poulard wheat, of which the variety known in the West is Egyptian, but there is a variety known as 'Alaska.' So far as the value is concerned for either flour or macaroni, the different varieties are equal. This type makes very poor bread. 'Alaska' is the name that this type of wheat was exploited under in the central western states. The men, or company, who were responsible for it claimed that it was 'found growing on the shores of Alaska;' it was, therefore, 'exceedingly hardy;' because of its branching head it 'would yield 150 bushels to the acre;' it also being a northern grain, was 'hard and good milling.' The agricultural department at Washington investigated it and concluded that it would probably yield fifteen bushels per acre; was practically useless for milling, of very little use for macaroni, and no hardier than the common wheats, and closed the mails in the United States to the company advertising it. I have found this summer that there has been a large amount of this stuff grown in small patches and plots throughout the provinces, especially among

(Continued on page 17)



## "Special Bins"

Peace! Are we prepared?

---

"The greatest disaster that can befall a country, next to a battle lost, is a battle won." These are the words of the great Duke of Wellington.

---

A border of trees will often save a field of grain by preventing the wind driving away the blanket of moisture evaporated from the crop.

---

Impudence and bluff can be camouflaged to appear as initiative and brains. This kind of camouflage has been a life study with some people. And they get away with it too.

---

The man who is continually manoeuvring for the best position often gets shot during the process.

---

The spirit which carried us through the war is well illustrated in the following story which was current at the beginning of hostilities.

"Sergeant! Gaun tae be releevit, are we?"

"Weel, we're no gaun. We've been here the best pairt o' a week noo, and we're up to a' the dir-ty tricks o' thae German beggars, and if they put new yins in here they'll just mak' a rare mess o' it."

---

The inhabitants of the restored French city of Lille paid a moving tribute to British integrity and determination. When the first soldiers (they were Lancashire boys) marched through the city after its capture they were greeted with cries in English of "How are you? Good morning! Good-day! We are glad to see you." These four phrases exhausted the people's stock of English, and had been learned during the four years under German rule, in order to be able to welcome the British in their own tongue. As the people expressed it, they knew the British boys would come.

In his "Lectures on the War" John Masefield, the poet, gives some interesting sidelights on the democratic nature of the new British armies. One man he knew began life as a stable boy and was a carpenter when the war broke out; he is now a brigadier-general. A general asked him once to guess who was the most efficient staff officer he had. He was a man who had been a barber's assistant before the war broke out. His second best staff officer had been a milkman's assistant.

---

General Maurice, in the *London Daily Chronicle*, stated that the bravery of the British soldiers had never been surpassed in history. It was equal, he said, to that of the Canadians—and added—I cannot say more.

A noble and magnificent tribute.

---

Two wounded Tommies saw a hen wandering about a farmyard and commandeered it. "We'll hae a graund supper the nicht, Jock," said one.

"We'll just no," replied Jock. "We'll keep the beastie till the morn's morn and mebbe it'll lay an egg." This story sounds as if it might be Scotch.

---

And this Irish!

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir!" replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor in surprised tones.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who done it."

---

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,

There are thousands to prophesy failure;  
There are thousands to point out to you one by one.

The dangers that wait to assail you,  
But just buckle right in with a bit of a grin,

Then take off your coat and go to it,  
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing  
That cannot be done and you'll do it!

—N. Y. Tribune.



## EDITORIAL COMMENT—Continued.

the Ruthenians. It would be wise, therefore, if the agricultural papers would make known the value of this grain, which in my opinion is absolutely nothing. If it is grown to any extent, it will become mixed with our good wheats and lower the standard.

"When it is possible to produce as high as 60 bushels per acre of Marquis wheat on large fields, it seems folly for men to be spending time and money experimenting with new varieties of which they know nothing, and which real experts pronounce no good."

**CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING**

Three hundred and ninety-four thousand pounds of wool from 918 growers have been handled this year by the Co-operative Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The price obtained is not yet to hand, but there is no doubt about it being a good one.

The Co-operative marketing of wool by the Department of Agriculture was commenced in 1914, when 179 consignments were received

with a total of 69,404 pounds handled; the average price obtained being  $17\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. Last year the average price was a little more than 60c per lb. Throughout the Dominion it is estimated that, in 1917, about 90 per cent. of the sheep farmers adopted the Co-operative method of selling their product.

It is also interesting to notice that under the Co-operative system, selling prices have always been higher than those offered by storekeepers and wool dealers. It is estimated that graded wool, sold co-operatively, averaged from three to five cents a pound, and in some cases from eight to ten per cent. per pound, more than the average price obtained by farmers who sold their wool directly.

In 1913 there were 2,128,531 sheep in Canada; in 1917 there were 2,369,358. Thus in the four years their number has slightly increased, an interesting fact as things are at present.



Harvesting Sunflowers for Silage at Montana Experimental Station

[Courtesy of Farmers' Advocate]

## Peace

We salute the gallant dead! We honour the bereaved living!  
 We honour them, but we do not understand their sorrow.  
 Only the sorrowing heart understands its own sorrow.  
 Bereaved Britain understands; bleeding France and Belgium understand;  
 All the mourning Allies understand.  
 We salute our Allies' dead! We honour our Allies' bereaved living!  
 Still we stand, reverently, and let the wounded heroes pass.  
 Some are led, some wheeled, all are maimed. How we cheer!  
 The sound of a band and the tramp of marching feet:  
 Our fighting boys are coming. How they march! How they sing!  
 How we cheer!  
 They pass. The cheering dies. The afterward is at hand.  
 What then? We shall not fail!

*"The tumult and the shouting dies—  
 The Captains and the Kings depart—  
 Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,  
 An humble and a contrite heart!  
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!"*

---

## ROLL OF HONOUR



### OUR GALLANT DEAD

Shareholders, 45. Employees, 6.

#### SHAREHOLDERS

Robt. R. Affleck  
 F. Atkinson  
 G. W. Berr  
 J. D. Boazman  
 M. T. Brown  
 Herbert F. Brown  
 Arthur Booker  
 Albert J. Carter  
 Wm. R. Coleman  
 Kenneth Campbell  
 A. H. Cloutts  
 Peter A. D. Cromatie  
 M. J. Clarksen  
 John Donaldson  
 John Dickson

Francis H. Everitt  
 Wm. Evans (buyer)  
 Amayas A. Goldie  
 W. A. Galloway  
 Cecil Grainger  
 C. J. George  
 Jas. W. Horden  
 John R. Hunt  
 E. F. Heron  
 D. W. Harvey  
 W. B. Hodgson  
 Harold Hoskins  
 E. C. Kautman  
 Frederick Light  
 Angus MacKay

Stanley McKee  
 Wm. Moody  
 Richard Mitchinson  
 Walter J. Pellant  
 John P. Ramsay  
 Horace James Ranson  
 James Summerfield  
 John Sealy  
 Ludger Souchereau  
 Percy Sargeant  
 George Sargeant  
 Arthur Tregaskis  
 Ephrem Tremblay  
 Alfred A. Wickham  
 Gavin H. Wilson

#### EMPLOYEES

R. H. Bremner  
 Thos. R. McCuaig

L. L. Redford  
 Philip Savin

Edward J. Smith  
 W. S. Gallie

## ROLL OF HONOUR

—Continued

(The names of those who have lost their lives are given on the opposite page. They are not included in this list)

Shareholders, 466. Employees, 51.

### SHAREHOLDERS

Local	Name	Local	Name
2 Tantallon	Thos. Hulme A. W. Shand	54 Netherhill	Donald J. McDonald O. Pennell
3 Dundurn	T. M. Horden	55 Stalwart	Frank Black Alex. Waldie
5 Eagle Creek	Wm. H. Jones Ingram Lake Wm. Lake, Jr.	56 Simpson	Louis Bowley Lionel L'Oste Brown Joseph Taylor Basil L'Oste Brown
6 Goodwater	John R. Blackburn	57 Lipton	Eric McWean Frederick J. Boyle
7 Colgate	Fred. L. Dewson	58 Earl Grey	Israel Cross Harold Foster Arch. Lamb Asa C. Beach Robert Bremner W. R. S. Humphreys Arthur C. Powell Guy Foster
11 Normanton	Alex. H. G. McVean Stanley McKie Benjamin J. Brandrith	59 Herschel	Fred Gregory
14 Estevan	James Kilcoyne	61 Siltou	Wm. J. Ross Herbert S. Fisher
16 Keystown	John Thompson	64 Semans	James S. Adams Chas. R. Fowler Donald Adam Fred T. Phipps Benj. Lemon
20 Waldeck	Wm. G. Wightman Ed. H. Jenkins Peter Munroe	65 Keddleston	Hugh L. Courtice G. Herbert Elliott
21 Wilmar	Frank Currie	66 Waseca	Alfred Fooks Edwin N. Longton John H. Longton Howard A. Grand John Constantin F. J. Tallant John W. Freeston
28 Ituna	Robert O. Thomson	67 Paynton	Alex. Henry Mackay A. M. Black Malcolm J. Dobie J. Ward Chas. H. Brown Ernest M. Bailey Jorgen Groseth
31 Swanson	Frank Lane T. D. Nisbet Harold Thomas Knight	68 Lashburn	Martin J. Murphy Ernest J. Paling Louis C. Willoughby Harold P. Collins Mark D. Willoughby
34 Ardath	Frederick E. Price Tully W. Anderson	69 Borden	Donald MacPherson Harold Tallis Alfred H. Elliott Whitley Senior
35 Brooking	Oscar J. Olson	73 Ruddell	John Dow Stuart Martinson Oswald C. Harper
36 Waldron	Geo. R. Cooke Thos. L. Clarke Henry Rainford	76 Colfax	John A. Campbell Daniel C. McLeod
37 Bangor	Walter Campbell Henry John Wells, Jr.	78 Howell	Jean Leroy H. Schellinck
38 Oban	Joseph de Grandmaison Wm. N. Pendlebury Bennie Tebo M. Percy Talbot		
39 Unity	Milton Ziegler		
40 Tugaskie	Henry M. Ozanne		
41 Senlac	Walter C. Kirk Clark Davidson Joseph F. Rogers Harry C. Rhodes		
43 Perdue	Chas. A. McKenzie Douglas L. Hicks		
45 Ernfold	Fenton Bemis James Thom Gordon Gilmour		
46 Strassburg	Alexander McLaren		
47 Archive	Thos. P. Conlan		
48 Buttress	David A. Thompson Leslie Copeman		
49 Tate	J. J. Lark Lewis M. Grant		
50 Bratton	Aubrey G. Sealy		
51 Milden	Wm. K. Walker Chas. Milton Stewart		
52 Davidson	Robert Palmer Harold Cummins		
53 Kindersley	Frederick Vagg Charles Vagg		

Local	Name	Local	Name
79 Beadle.....	George Wm. Braithwaite Wm. V. Norris John Bradley Edmund Bailey	111 Lloydminster.....	Arthur E. H. Holland Walter Weaver Henry W. May Robert T. Stewart John P. Lyle
81 Luseland.....	Arthur B. Cluse Wm. J. Leach	112 Wawota.....	Godfrey Cotterill Hugh Cotterill
82 Rutan.....	Wm. Turner	116 Cedoux.....	R. S. Robinson
83 Elfros.....	P. Mawhinney Wm. B. Morton	118 Bethune.....	Wesley Blanchard Oliver M. Nicholson
84 Punnichy.....	Wm. A. Mouck A. C. Phillips John J. Wightman Jos. Hollis Chas. L. Barker Geo. F. Jeal Douglas Sibson Wm. A. Ladkin Richard C. Kidd	119 Vawn.....	Leon Chaland Robert H. Stubbs Albert Lane, Jr. Edward Bristol J. B. Jullion
85 Doonside.....	Jas. W. Easton Harry R. Mather Henry Mailes Archibald McCannel	120 Meota.....	Harry E. Shortreed Frederick W. Tobey
86 Craven.....	G. W. Russell	122 Dysart.....	Arthur Locke Eustace E. Wallis Francis G. G. Cary
87 Spy Hill.....	Arthur E. Kirby	123 Rockhaven.....	Allan O. Rogers
88 Marshall.....	Jack Rowbottom Jas. C. McDonald Herbert H. Noyes	124 Tisdale.....	H. L. Wells Geo. Green Henry Andrews Harold S. Eastman Frank P. Randall Darmon C. Anthony W. H. Morrow Frederick Hogan J. K. McDonnell
91 Cutknife.....	Wm. W. Johnston Albert L. Wright W. Howse Louis Myall	132 Mozart.....	Laurence D. Andrews John J. Davidson H. Montague Bridge Chris. Seymour
92 Fairlight.....	Fred. Thos. Diamond Walter Johnston A. J. Bowler	133 Dunkirk.....	Chris. Seymour
93 Rocanville.....	Harry Klenmen	134 Langham.....	Jas. W. Hill
95 Amazon.....	Jas. A. Devlin	139 Star City.....	C. J. Bowerman J. W. Smylie Ed. B. Deane Thos. H. Cormie
96 Birch Hills.....	Chas. Halderson Alexander Motherwell	144 Creelman.....	Thos. H. Cormie
97 Elstow.....	Alex. R. Murray Henry J. Binnie	145 Maple Creek.....	Henry Le Pargneux Henry Miller Frank E. Smith W. S. Law
98 Dafoe.....	Erlendur Johnson	146 Marcelin.....	George G. Sherwood Fred. W. Taylor Robert K. Affleck Dr. Victor Bourgeault F. Atkinson R. Despina
100 Guernsey.....	James Carswell	147 Hafford.....	Frank D. Parker Cyrus E. Page Alex. Reid Chas. Helliwell John E. Gilders Howard Barnacle Herbert A. Hamersley
101 Maidstone.....	R. W. King Wm. Stewart Robert Mark	148 Webb.....	W. W. Woolsey E. Seabrook
102 Tessier.....	Robert Mark	149 Lockwood.....	James Abernethy Mathew H. Waldron Jas. H. Dixon
105 Colonsay.....	D. H. Dodd Oscar Johnson Kenneth Boazman Wilhelm Eckstein	151 Leask.....	Wm. Sadler Wm. Morrow Wm. Salmon John Coates Harry Darling
106 Viscount.....	Geo. M. Peters Reginald R. Horncastle Donald Patrick Robert Henry Sargent T. H. Rowley Chas. W. Locke Ernest E. Gayton Roy Phelps Edwin Rawle Harold Farrah J. W. Freeston A. C. Smith	153 Huntoon.....	Ronald D. Simmons
107 Foam Lake.....	Wm. G. McCall A. Fraser Hugh B. Saunderson Kenneth McCuaig	154 Benson.....	Harry B. Fell
109 Denholm.....	Francis L. Stephens Geoffrey A. Nanson H. Salmon		
110 Harris.....	Jos. W. Fidler Geo. Webb		



<i>Local</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Name</i>
155 Zelma	Chas. Weston Richard Alfred Cline John Geddes Charles Dodd Graham Smith	186 Lemsford	Wm. D. Galbraith Geo. C. Findlay Arch. M. Waugh John D. Pollock Bartley Reid W. H. Elliott
156 Kelfield	John R. Sutherland Neil J. McLeod	187 Cabri	James Young Chas. J. Herriot Alex. J. Barrie Chas. J. Haydon Jos. E. Pierce Thos. H. Spence Harold R. Pearce Wm. C. Pearce
157 Southey	Geo. C. Thompson Norman S. Henry	189 Vanguard	Andrew Fraser George Morgan
158 Thackeray	John W. Bellamy W. A. H. Crump	190 Success	Wm. H. Craig Wm. Griffith Goodman Yates
159 LaFleche	Wm. Lacy	191 Landscape	Owennie Steinhoff
160 Druid	Wm. R. Coleman Murdock G. Smith Heber J. Bishop Wm. F. Hancock	192 Percival	George M. Ford
161 Superb	Wm. S. Church James D. Henderson W. A. Crookshanks Chas. Mawhiney John C. Pearson Joseph G. Crosby John Hockin Kenneth McClelland	193 Verwood	Robt. W. Wood Geo. C. Garston Herbert W. Payne D. Riggall Joseph Brown Charles Stirling Thomas B. Chandler Rene de Satge Victor A. Sterling Louis Morton T. R. Heap Charles Deynes Albert C. Harper
162 Kincorth	Albert Nicholas Thomas McBrien	194 Shellbrook	Oliver S. F. St. John Samuel B. Clarke Wm. J. Green B. L. Saunders Frank R. Jackman Chas. Percevault Lance R. Jackman William G. Furbank John B. Augusta George F. Martin
163 Bengough	Robt. C. Boote	195 Parkside	Henry Simon Amos Hill Louis Pollard W. H. Morris James Pruden Charles Farrow Dermot C. Murphy
164 Assiniboia	Wm. V. Whyte	196 Blaine Lake	Wm. Thos. Owen
165 Landis	John Dickson	197 Waldheim	David Farquharson Frederic McCormac
166 Piapot	Geo. S. Lovesy Wilfred Page Marmaduke Bevans Wm. Norman Bonnell Roy W. Allen James A. Nottingham Henry A. Wagner	198 Wynyard	John Farquharson Percy H. Mortimer John G. McFarlane Geo. M. Robertson
167 St. Gregor	John Leroy Fred Willicott	199 Brock	Gilbert Mellor Arthur Mellor Fred. Edwards David Somerville
168 Viceroy	E. W. Pidduck	200 Fiske	Peter H. Ferguson
170 Biggar	Geo. Wilson Joel Lukey A. W. E. Hayes John Parker Frank Hall	201 Eston	James Moynham Douglas B. Fennings Harry A. Chalmers Jabez Collis
173 Francis	H. H. Thompson	202 Richlea	Ernest L. Bernard Thos. S. Hawkes Walter W. Moore
175 Ceylon	Wm. Tilcox		
176 Elbow	Fred. D. Gibbons John S. Smith		
179 Woodrow	Bruce Little Walter Bowra Edwin John Jaycock James M. Anderson Adam Koch		
180 Willows	Spenser A. Lemond Gerald E. Tomsett M. P. Brown James Major George T. Riley Jules Simard		
181 Val'ean	J. F. Chegwin		
182 Readlyn	E. Russell Llewellyn Walter T. Holland		
183 Lancer	Orman Wakefield, Jr. Howie Powell Thomas A. McCandless		
184 Cantuar	Albert N. McPherson Frank G. Foster John Hart		
185 Shackleton	Walter T. Marlin Alexander Rennie		

Local	Name	Local	Name
210 Leslie.....	Albert A. Moodie	224 Ogema.....	Andrew M. Allan
	Albert Powell		Jas. S. Burns
	M. Gilbert Walker		Ernest Hartley
	James Clave		A. D. Macphail
211 Turtleford.....	Samuel Anderson	225 Venn.....	Robert S. Mitchell
	Geo. Lowe	227 Carlton.....	Auguste Bonthoux
	Frederick Border		Wm. Anderson
	Wm. McKenzie		Jos. Sohler
	Bernard Longshaw		John Pook
	Henry D. Sheargold	229 Truax.....	Sydney L. Thompson
	Frank Windsor		B. J. Schamahorn
	Walter Olding		George Harvey
	John Tait		E. W. Myers
	Godfrey Wise	231 Canwood.....	Chas. Low Hutcheon
212 Kelso.....	Augustine McPhee		Wm. J. C. Jones
213 Watson.....	Norman Johnson		Werner Finstrom
	R. J. W. Lampard		Chas. H. F. Wreford
	Walter M. Lethbridge	235 Chamberlain.....	John Prentice
	Peter M. McNab		T. W. Cosford
	F. W. McLean		L. Hansen
	Julius Larson	236 Dummer.....	Frank E. W. Butt
	E. O. Parker		John P. Whittingham
215 Plunkett.....	Frank Le Boutillier	239 Macrorie.....	E. Ernest Redden
	John S. Williamson	241 Elrose.....	Robert Dunan
	Wm. Ekins	245 Glidden.....	Duncan Blair
	Milton Terrill		E. Avery Hancot
	Ernest C. Brown	246 Willowbrook.....	Roscoe J. Wilder
216 Glenside.....	Chas. W. Forth	250 Greene.....	Samuel Bolingbroke
217 Argo.....	Robert F. DeVille	251 Lovern.....	Harry B. Urwin
	Ralph Reid	253 Hazenmore.....	Hans Christianson
	James T. Bailey		W. N. Myers
218 Riverhurst.....	W. H. Wickett		J. C. Clarke
219 Theodore.....	John R. Hart		John Cook
	J. F. Thompson	255 East End.....	John Burkinshaw
	John Hastie, Jr.	256 Rush Lake.....	Oscar Mason
	Jas. Hoy	257 Pambrum.....	Geo. F. Webb
	Richard H. Quinton		W. Benn
	Geo. H. Wall		J. W. Cosman
220 Wordsworth.....	Jos. J. Coffey		Brice Houston, buyer
223 Mortlach.....	Donald R. McKay		



## EMPLOYEES

Lorne D. Bell  
 Harry Baker  
 F. L. Brewis  
 W. M. Eskdale  
 W. Gill  
 W. R. Hudson  
 W. G. Johnston  
 W. J. McIntosh  
 Roderick W. MacDougal  
 Alex. C. Rattray  
 Harry Williams  
 E. A. Wilkins  
 H. C. McGregor  
 C. J. Bignell  
 H. Chalmers  
 William Evans  
 P. W. Green  
 C. N. Jeffrey

W. M. Maynard  
 Donald A. McDonald  
 W. R. Reynolds  
 L. L. Redford  
 H. V. Sidney  
 Hugh Torrens  
 W. G. Doling  
 H. S. Chambers  
 W. V. Peterkin  
 Ed. Bone  
 F. Bowers  
 T. P. Evans  
 W. J. Griffith  
 C. L. Hall  
 J. S. Johnston  
 N. C. McDonald  
 Wm. Reid  
 W. E. Shields, D.F.C.

V. L. Scott  
 A. Trafford  
 J. McConnell  
 R. Haward  
 J. Clark  
 W. R. Hudson  
 R. E. Jones  
 Roy S. Love  
 W. D. Mackay  
 C. S. Eccles  
 C. E. Wise  
 A. E. Benson  
 Nate Goldstein  
 J. H. Garwood  
 H. H. Webb  
 W. W. Carah

# Progress Report of Hospital Elevator

Expect to open February 1st

Steady progress is being made with the superstructure of the Hospital Elevator. The weather has been mild and favourable for reinforced concrete work, although a large number of rainy days has caused loss of time. There is still a very great shortage of labour for the elevator, although work has now reached a point where the number of labourers necessary will constantly diminish.

In the working house all concrete work has been completed up to the top floor. The top floor will be poured this week and we expect that the roof will be poured in about two weeks from date. Concrete work for storage annex has been completed up to and including the slab covering the storage bins. Forms are erected for the storage cupola walls and it is expected that the storage roof will be poured about two weeks from date. This will complete all concrete work in the storage annex.

The bricklayers have started work on enclosing first floor of the workhouse. There is a great shortage of bricklayers throughout the two cities and only four men are available at present for this work. It is expected that within the next week a full crew will be secured, in which case the bricklayers will follow up the concrete work as closely as possible. In any case the bricklaying will not delay the completion of the elevator.

Filling for the inshore trackage approach to the elevator has been completed and track has been connected up to the C.N.R. Outshore trestle has been completed except for the ties and rails, which work has been held up on account of the labour shortage.

Deliveries of machinery and structural steel are far from satisfactory. We have an inspection company at work in the factory of the machinery subcontractors in an attempt to expedite progress of manufacture, but their efforts do not seem very productive. It is probable that machinery deliveries will govern the date of opening the elevator for business. While deliveries of structural steel have been made as they are absolutely needed for erection purposes, the larger portion of this order has still to come forward, and it is probable that

difficulties will be encountered from this source as the installation of equipment progresses.

Present progress would indicate that we will be able to open the Hospital Elevator for business about February 1st. There is no question but what the structure will be ready at that time, the only hazard being the delivery of machinery. Progress of the sheet metal subcontractor is entirely up to requirements, and all other equipment is being delivered as required.

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## NEW ZEALAND'S DAIRIES.

A typical example of the rise and progress of a farmer's company, and the manner in which the farmers' produce has been enhanced in price by co-operative production and effort, is the New Zealand Dairy Association in the Auckland District. Last year this company manufactured 10,737,775 pounds of butter and 65 tons of casein and the turnover was \$3,174,850. Practically all the shares (with the exception of a few belonging to the employees) are held by the dairy farmers, who number about 2,500; no member is compelled to take shares, but the annual bonus is divided among the shareholders only. The company now has eight butter and cheese factories, about 80 skimming stations, and one casein factory. It owns property valued at about \$500,000. The price paid to the farmer is now about two and one-half times the price paid for butter fat in 1895.

Among the various types of co-operative societies which are found today in New Zealand, first place belongs to the co-operative dairies. There are nearly 500 butter and cheese factories in operation. These turn out approximately 14,000 tons of butter and more than 60,000 tons of cheese. Of these, more than 350 are owned by the dairymen, and the number worked along co-operative lines is daily increasing. There has been no failure of a co-operative factory in recent years; several failures of independent ones.

—*American Co-operative Journal.*



T. A. CREER, ESQ.,  
% GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION -  
COMPANY,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A  
Happy  
Christmas  
To All  
Our  
Readers

